

# NOTES ON SOME NEW AND INTERESTING BUTTERFLIES CHIEFLY FROM BURMA.

BY

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR HARRY TYTLER<sup>1</sup>, K.C.B., C.M.G., C.I.E., D.S.O.

## PART I.

These notes were commenced in 1928 on my leaving Burma and return to England, but for various reasons, into which it is now unnecessary to enter, were never completed.

Some of the information may now be out of date and some butterflies discovered by me have in the meantime been described by other authors. On the other hand I have been able to work out my collection very carefully, and some of these notes will, I hope, be useful to Entomologists interested in the Butterflies from Burma.

The Butterflies from the extreme north-east of Burma are very little known, and any one who works this part of Burma systematically should derive a rich harvest.

I am greatly indebted to Capt. N. D. Riley, keeper of the Entomological Department, British Museum, for the great help he has afforded me and for the encouragement he has given me to finish and publish these notes.

I also wish to place on record my thanks to Mr. A. G. Gabriel, Assistant Keeper, Entomological Department, British Museum, for the help he has afforded me in comparing many doubtful forms with those in the National Collection and which greatly simplified my work.

## PAPILIONIDÆ.

### *Troides helena ferrari*, Tyt.

The female was described in the *J.B.N.H.S.*, vol. xxxi, p. 248 of August 1926. Col. Ferrar, the late Chief Commissioner of the Andamans, found a male in a spider's web; the body was eaten out and only the wings remained.

It is very close to the male of *T. h. heliconoides*, M., but differs on both sides in having the yellow in the cell of hindwing extended right up to the extreme base and the yellow in interspace 7 is restricted, the edge starting well beyond the origin of v. 7; the yellow area in interspace 1 is also much restricted, and the inner edge of the terminal black spot in interspace 2 has its inner edge extended up to and touching v. 2 leaving no yellow area in between. There are no traces of any submarginal black spots on the yellow area of the hindwing. The ♂ type specimen was taken on Kondul Island, Nicobars on 11th March 1927 and was quite fresh. I have lately seen two beautiful males and three females in Col. Ferrar's magnificent collection. I am informed that although this insect is fairly often seen it is very seldom caught as it generally flies out of reach.

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<sup>1</sup> The author, Major-General Sir Harry Tytler, died on the 16th May 1939. An obituary notice appears on page 409 of this issue. The proofs of this part have been corrected by Mr. G. A. Talbot, F.R.E.S., who will also edit the second part.—Eds.

**Polydorus doubledayi**, Wallace.

The type came from Moulmein.

Hitherto all the forms flying in Burma have been placed under the name *P. doubledayi*, Wallace.

The forms flying in the north-east of Burma and in the south of Moulmein are by no means typical and are worthy of separation as subspecies.

There is a large series of both sexes before me from the Dawnas and from Rangoon.

**Polydorus doubledayi putaoa**, s.sp. nov.

Female type: Putao, N.-E. Burma.

This form is between *P. cacharensis*, Butl. and *P. doubledayi*, Wallace. The white spots on the hindwing are larger than the spots of the former (dry season form) but smaller than the spots of the typical form from Moulmein (dry season form). Two females of the dry season form were taken near Putao, in the extreme north-east of Burma, in April.

**Polydorus doubledayi mcrguia**, s.sp. nov.

Types: male and female, Victoria Pt., Mergui.

Both sexes differ from the typical form from Moulmein in having all the white spots on the hindwing smaller. I have not received this from further north than Tavoy. In the Dawnas its place is taken by typical *doubledayi*, Wallace. Described from eleven males and five females of the dry season form.

**Polydorus latreillei ticona**, s.sp. nov.

This race in both sexes is very close to *Polydorus l. kabrua*, Tyt. from Manipur and the Naga Hills.

It differs in having the white patches on the hindwing rather larger and closer up to the apex of interspaces 5 and 2. The apex of the cell has always slight indications of grey dusting, absent in Manipur and Naga Hills specimens; only in one specimen out of eight males and five females, from Manipur and the Naga Hills, is there any indication of this grey dusting.

Two ♂♂ and five ♀♀ were received from Hthawgaw, N.-E. Burma. The types are in my collection and paratypes ♂ and ♀ have been deposited in the British Museum.

**Polydorus polla**, de N.

Four males and two females of this rare butterfly were obtained at Sadon, N.-E. Burma, in July.

There is a male in the British Museum taken by the late Col. Bingham at Bernardmyo, which is a good deal further south.

**Polydorus crassipes**, Oberthür.

A male was taken in the Bhamo Hills in February, and a series of both sexes was obtained in the Kengtung State of the S. Shan States.

**Polydorus nevilli**, W.-M.

A series of this rare butterfly was obtained in the Kengtung State of the S. Shan States.

**Chilasa slateri tavoyana**, Butler.

The type was taken on the Thaug Yin River, E. Dawnas, on the borders of Siam.

The type was described from a specimen with all the blue discal streaks in the interspaces of the forewing upperside rather obsolescent; in average specimens from the Dawnas before me these stripes are rather more conspicuous, but there is one specimen in which the stripes are entirely wanting.

Specimens from the Karen Hills appear to belong to this race and not to *C. slateri marginata*, Oberthür, as considered by some authors; out of six specimens from the Karen Hills before me the discal streaks are quite wanting in four, quite typical in one, and as fully developed as in *C. slateri slateri*, Hew. in another.

**C. slateri marginat**, Oberth. was described from specimens taken at Nam Ou between Upper Tonkin and Laos. There is a specimen in the British Museum which was taken on the Mekong River, S. Shan States, which agrees fairly well with Oberthür's figure but not altogether. The Mekong River does not actually cross the S. Shan States, but for a portion of its course forms the frontier between the Kengtung State and Siam, and is close to where Oberthür's type came from, and so it may be assumed that *marginata* does occur in the extreme east of the S. Shan States, but I am not so sure that it occurs further north; in any case the form occurring in the Karen Hills must be assigned to the race of *C. slateri tavoyana*. It is unfortunate that the name *tavoyana* should have been used for a form the type of which came from the Dawnas.

### **Papilio rhetenor publius**, Fruhst.

The late Mr. G. R. E. Cooper took a large series of this form in the eastern Dawnas in March. It differs from typical *rhetenor*, West. as follows:—

Male.—Hindwing much narrower. *Upperside*: forewing with the white ternal patch as in the variety *leococelis*, Jordan; hindwing with the blue scaling obsolescent or entirely wanting; the ternal spot in interspace 1 very conspicuous and placed on a large creamy white patch which extends into interspace 2; a separate creamy spot, generally in 3, below which and next to the termen there is a large creamy white spot in interspace 2 and a smaller one in 3; a still smaller one in 4 followed by a white edging to the termen between veins 5, 6 and 7.

*Underside* as in typical form but the edge of the termen between all the veins white.

There is a series of this form in the British Museum from Siam.

### **Papilio bootes mindoni**, s.sp. nov.

Type: Hthawgaw, N.-E. Burma.

The male differs from *P. bootes mixta*, Tyt. in having all the white patches on the hindwing larger. The red ternal spot on the upperside is larger and completely surrounds the central black spot. On the underside the ternal red area is larger and generally narrowly produced along the dorsal margin as far as the upper end of the white patches.

Ten males were obtained at Hthawgaw, N.-E. Burma in June and July; of these the majority have the red extension along the dorsal margin.

Two male paratypes have been deposited in the British Museum.

### **Papilio protenor protenor**, Cr.

The type came from China but no exact locality given.

A typical male form occurs at Loimwe in the extreme east of the S. Shan States. There are also before me typical males from the eastern Dawnas and the Ataran Valley; there is also a male in the British Museum from south-east Siam. The males from the north-west Himalayas agree with specimens from W. China, but I have no females before me from W. China so cannot compare them with north-west Himalayan females. I have a single female from Loimwe, where the typical male occurs, which is very near the form *euprotenor*, Fruhst. and not the same as the female of the north-west Himalayan form. Should the female from the north-west Himalayas agree with the female from China, as the male does, then we shall be faced with the curious fact of a quite different race, *euprotenor*, Fruhst., occurring between them.

### **Papilio arcturus dawna**, s.sp. nov.

Male; very close to specimens before me from W. China, and only differs in the green band on the forewing being rather broader and so more conspicuous. It differs from the north-west Indian form *P. arcturus arius*, Roth. on the *upperside*, in the green band of the forewing being narrower and not extending beyond interspace 3, and the blue batch on the hindwing being broader; on the *underside* of forewing the white area is broader especially in interspaces 2 and 3, as in W. China specimens, giving this

area, on its inner edge, a convex appearance instead of being narrower and straight as in the north-west Himalayan form; on the hindwing the rufous tornal spot in interspace 2 is larger, extending upwards as far as or beyond the black tornal spot; this is also the case in the W. China form.

The type was taken at Dawna Taung 5,360 ft. on 2-1-1926 and a paratype also in the Dawnas in the same month.

### **Papilio polyctor significans**, Fruhst.

The type came from Thandaung, Karen Hills. I have before me three males caught at Thandaung and these may be considered typical. Two males and a female were obtained at Kalaw, S Shan States, and a male near Maymyo, N. Shan States; in the latter the tornal white patch is not so well defined but otherwise is the same. Two specimens were also taken in the Naga Hills and are in all respects typical.

All these specimens are dry season forms and have the patch on the hindwing a bright *greenish blue*.

### **Papilio polyctor stockleyi**, Gabriel.

Two specimens were taken by the late Mr. G. E. R. Cooper at Phadi, eastern Dawnas, at 2,000 ft. on 23rd March; the type was taken by Major Stockley at the Hotsprings, Melamoung, W. Siam, at 2,000 ft. on 15th April, and is in the British Museum.

This form has not previously been recorded from Burma.

### **Papilio krishna manipuri**, s.sp. nov.

Male and female larger than the Sikkim form. On the hindwing upperside the blue patch is much narrower, and the portion of this patch in interspace 5 does not reach the base of the interspace as it does in all Sikkim specimens.

There are four males in the British Museum from Manipur, and Mr. Talbot, who kindly examined them for me, writes that three of them agree with the above description.

There are before me 25 ♂♂ and 5 ♀♀ which do not vary in any way.

It is by no means rare and many males were secured; the female appears to be very rare.

The ♂ and ♀ types were taken at Kabru, Manipur, 8,400 ft., in June 1912. It also occurs in the Naga Hills.

Paratypes ♂ and ♀ have been deposited in the British Museum.

### **Papilio krishna thawgawa**, s.sp. nov.

Male larger than the typical form from Sikkim. On the *upperside* the pale macular band on forewing is broader and more greenish. On the *underside* the white band on forewing is much broader and on the hindwing much narrower and broken, and absent in interspace 3. Two males were taken at Hthawgaw, N.-E. Burma, on 27-7-27 and one of these, a paratype, was deposited in the British Museum. Mr. Talbot informs me that there are, in addition, in the British Museum, 'from Yunnan: Wei-sei-Bahand (Pere Ouvad) Ex coll. Oberthür) 2 ♂♂; from Lou-tse-kiang, 1901 (R. P. Genestier) Ex coll. Oberthür), 2 ♂♂. The Yunnan specimen only differ in the band of the forewing being more green than white and traversed by a dirty white line.'

### **Papilio xuthus**, L.

A male and two females of the spring form *xuthulus*, Brem. were obtained in the Bhamo Hills at 6,000 ft. in May. It appears to be very local and I only came across it in one place. I have not seen the rainy season form *P. xuthus*, L. from Burma and it is possible only the spring form *xuthulus* occurs, it being single brooded.

### **Papilio machaon verityi**, Fruhst.

The type came from Yunnan.

Dr. Jordan, in Seitz's work, p. 49, gives the habitat of *P. machaon verityi*

Fruhst as Upper Burma, Shan States, North Yunnan and adjoining parts of East Tibet, and states:—

'Differs from *sikkimensis* chiefly in the much narrower discal band of both wings. The tail is long; the abdominal margin of the hindwing is only narrowly black so that the area behind the cell and the median remains yellow for the most part.' He also gives as synonyms *archias*, Fruhst and *birmanicus*, Rothschild. He however makes no mention of the important difference, which is the total absence of the outer edging to the red tornal patch of the hindwing, so characteristic of this form. Rothschild in his description of *birmanicus* does mention its absence.

I possess a typical male taken at Kalaw, S. Shan States, at 5,000 ft. in October, and a male taken by the late Mr. G. E. R. Cooper at Taungyan, N. Shan States, also in October; the latter specimen is not quite typical as there are indications of black edging on the red tornal spot.

It is said to be not uncommon at Kalaw, but I have seen very few specimens from Burma altogether.

### ***Papilio machaon suroia*, s.sp. nov.**

A large series of both sexes was obtained by my collectors at Suroi, Manipur, in 1913-1914 and I was under the impression, at the time, it was typical *P. machaon verityi*, Fruhst., but subsequently, on securing true *P. machaon verityi* in Burma, the differences were at once recognised.

It differs from *P. verityi*, Fruhst., in being larger, and in having the greater portion of interspace 1 of hindwing covered with long greyish-brown hairs; in *P. verityi* this interspace is almost entirely clear yellow with no long grey-brown hairs. It agrees with *P. verityi*, however, in having no black outer edging to the red tornal spot on hindwing. The absence of this outer black edging to the red tornal spot appears to be confined to this race and to *P. verityi*, Fruhst; all other forms from the Indian region appear to have it.

### ***Paranticopsis macareus dawna*, s.sp. nov.**

Male: differs from *P. macareus gyndes*, Jord. as follows:—

*Upperside*: forewing: all white markings much narrower; the two white streaks in interspace 1 joining the two marginal white spots; hindwing: all the discal white markings as broad as in *gyndes*, but the post-discal streaks are wider, and continued to the marginal row of white spots which are very large; the whole forming a long continuous streak.

*Underside*: streaks on forewing narrow as on upperside, but the two streaks in interspace 1 not touching the two marginal spots; hindwing: ground colour uniform brownish, the marginal area not darker than the discal area; all pale markings as broad as on the upperside, but the post-discal streaks not quite touching the marginal spots except in interspace 1 and 1(a).

Several males were taken by the late Mr. G. E. R. Cooper on the Ta-ok Plateau, Dawna Range, at 4,000 ft. in April. One of the males kindly given me forms the type. There is also a male in the British Museum.

### ***Meandrusa gyas aribbas*, Fruhst.**

A male of the rainy season form was taken at Hthawgaw, N.-E. Burma, in August, and two males of the dry season form in the Dawnas in April. The dry season males are very much lighter than the wet season form from Hthawgaw.

### ***Meandrusa payeni amphis*, Jordan.**

Brig. Evans gives the locality for this form as North Burma. I have not received any specimens from that part of Burma but I have received a single male from the Karen Hills taken in March. It must be very rare in Burma.

### ***Lamproptera indistincta amplifascia*, s.sp. nov.**

Male and female are very like *L. indistincta*, Tyt. but the pale bands on the wings are broader. A large series of males and two females were taken at Putao, Hthawgaw, and Sadon, N.-E. Burma, at about 5,000 ft. from June to October

The locality is interesting as the typical form has only been recorded from Manipur and the Naga Hills. Male paratypes have been deposited in the British Museum.

**Armandia lidderdalii ochracea**, s.sp. nov.

Male: Differs from the typical form, from Bhutan and the Naga Hills, in the pale markings across the wings being somewhat broader and more conspicuous. Female: all markings wider as in the male, but yellow and not white; the marginal yellow lunules on the hindwing in both sexes are reduced in size and more dusted with black. A large series of both sexes was taken at Putao and Sadon, E.-E. Burma.

Male and female paratypes have been deposited in the British Museum.

PIERIDÆ.

**Aporia agathon bifurcata**, s.sp. nov.

Somewhat similar to *A. agathon*, Gray, but constantly differs in having, through the cell of the forewing, a double dark line which is sometimes anastomosed in the middle, and in having a dark line, which becomes bifurcated towards the apex, running through the outer two-thirds of the cell of the hindwing.

A series of males and females was taken at Loimwe, S. Shan States, close to the Siamese border.

♂ and ♀ paratypes have been deposited in the British Museum.

**Pieris naganum**, Moore.

Four males of this rare species were taken near Sadon, N.-E. Burma, from August to October.

**Pieris brassicae**, L.

Brig. Evans, in his latest Identification of Indian Butterflies, gives the range of this common butterfly as Chitral-Assam, but makes no mention of its occurrence in Burma. It however occurs commonly at Loimwe in the extreme south-east of the Southern Shan States.

**Delias aglaia aglaia**, L.

The late Mr. Cooper showed me a male, in his collection from the Dawnas, which differed from the typical form in having the basal area yellow and not red.

**Delias lativitta parva**, Talbot.

Several males were obtained at Loimwe in the Kengtung State, Southern Shan States, in April and May. It appears to fly together with *D. patrua shan*, Talbot.

**Delias lativitta naga**, s.sp. nov.

This is an extremely dark form of *D. lativitta*; all the pale markings on both sides are very small, and the tornal area of the hindwing is black with no trace of yellow, resembling typical *D. berinda berinda*, M. in this respect.

Two males were taken in the Naga Hills in June and September.

A male paratype has been deposited in the British Museum.

**Delias patrua shan**, Talbot.

Mr. Talbot described the male from a series taken by my collectors at Loimwe, S. Shan States, in January-April and May, at about 5,000 ft.

The female is very similar to the male but all the pale markings on both wings, upperside, are much paler and more conspicuous, especially on the hindwing where the cell is entirely pure white.

In addition to the males mentioned above two females were taken. This sex appears to be very rare.

A ♀ neallotype has been deposited in the British Museum.

### *Delias belladonna lugens*, Jordan.

Dr. Jordan, in 1925, separated the form of *D. belladonna* from Assam, Khasi Hills (type), Naga Hills; north-west Burma; S. Chin Hills under the name *lugens* and remarked '♂, ♀ not constantly different from *D. ithiela*, Butl. but the series of specimens darker, the white spots on the whole smaller, the orange anal patch absent above, very rarely indicated below.'

The above description agrees with the large series of males and females before me from the Naga Hills and Manipur, except in no case is there any trace of yellow below. On the other hand it does not agree with the race from Hthawgaw and Sadon in the extreme north-east of Burma; of this form 2 ♂♂ before me are typical *lugens* and 2 ♂♂ have yellow dusting at the anal angle above and below (*f. ithiela*).

As Hthawgaw and Sadon the two distinct forms of *lugens* and *belladonna* fly together.

### *Delias belladonna*, Fabr.

Mr. G. Talbot, who has lately written a monograph on the genus *Delias*, considers the distribution of *D. belladonna* to be as under:—

N.-W. Himalayas—*horsfieldii*, Gray.

Sikkim and Bhutan—*ithiela*, Butl. (*f. horsfieldii*; *f. lugens*).

Assam (Naga Hills, Khasi, and Lushai)—*lugens*, Jord. (*f. ithiela*).

North Burma (Upper Shan States)—*lugens*, Jordan.

Central and Southern Burma—*hedybia*, Jordan.

Eastern Burma (Bhamo; Sadon)—*belladonna*, Fabr.

Yunnan—*belladonna*, Fabr.

North Yunnan (Chinese border)—*zelima*, Mitis.

South China—*kwantungensis*, Talb.

Central and West China—*zelima*, Mitis.

Tonkin—*belladonna*, Fabr.

Siam—*hedybia*, Jordan.

Malaya (Perak)—*hedybia*, Jordan.

Malaya (Pahang)—*malayana*, Pendl.

There are before me 9 ♂♂ from Sadon and Hthawgaw, in the extreme north-east of Burma which, according to the above distribution, should be typical *D. belladonna*, Fabr. They differ from the form before me from Kalaw, Loimwe, S. Shan States, and the Dawnas which, in accordance with the above distribution should be *D. belladonna hedybia*, Jord., in being larger, and on the underside the yellow spots in the cell and margin of hindwing also larger.

Mr. G. Talbot, in a letter dated 6-10-28, gives the following differences by which *zelima*, Mitis can be separated from *hedybia*, Jordan:—

'This race (i.e. *hedybia*) has smaller spots on the hindwing below and the cell spot especially tends to be smaller. The ♀ *hedybia* has more yellow on the hindwings than *zelima*; the patch in cellule 2 is large and not pale by white admixture which is the case in *zelima*. Most females of *zelima* have a pale yellow and mostly white anal patch, and the spot in 2 is smaller than in *hedybia* ♀. . . . There is no doubt that *zelima* and *hedybia* are distinct races.'

The above differences also apply to the race *belladonna* from Hthawgaw and Sadon with the exception of the differences noted above between *belladonna* and *hedybia*.

The four males of *D. belladonna lugens*, previously mentioned as taken at Sadon and Hthawgaw, were taken flying with the *D. belladonna belladonna*, Fabr. It is curious that two such distinct races should occur together.

There are also before me 2 ♂♂ of *D. hedybia* from Kalaw; 20 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀ from Loimwe, S. Shan States; and one ♂ from the Dawnas. These all agree with one another and I can see no difference.

**Delias sanaca perspicua**, Frust.

Four males received from Hthawgaw, N.-E. Burma, in June, where it appears to be rare. In appearance it is very like *D. berinda boyleae*, Butler, but is rather a darker insect, with the white spots smaller; the genitalia are however quite different.

**Delias berinda berinda**, M.

Two forms fly in the Naga and Manipur Hills. In the first form the upperside is very dark and white markings not very conspicuous. In the second form the upperside is much lighter and all the grey markings much larger and more conspicuous.

**Delias berinda boyleae**, Butl.

I received a large series of a *Delias* from Loimwe, S. Shan States, taken in March and April, which I thought were *D. sanaca perspicua*, Fruhst., but on sending a series to Mr. G. Talbot he writes:—(21-12-28). 'I have recently been examining the species of *Delias* which you kindly included in your lot under the name of *perspicua*. I find that all these specimens belong to *berinda boyleae*, Butler. The similarity of the two species is very remarkable and I hesitated to be certain of the correct identification until I had examined the scent scale or the uncus. The long middle lobe of the uncus is a decisive character for the *berinda* forms. The scent scale is shorter than in *D. sanaca perspicua*. It seems that *perspicua* is a rare species, and as regards pattern the discal spots of the hindwing are usually smaller than in *boyleae*.'

**Delias berinda cooperi**, s.sp. nov.

A single specimen was taken at Hthawgaw, N.-E. Burma, in June.

It is very like the light form of *D. berinda berinda* referred to above, and the genitalia is the same.

It differs, however, in having the yellow basal spot longer and pointed along the costa instead of being round. On the underside, the streak in the cell is shorter, and all the discal spots larger. On the hindwing upperside there is a dusting of yellow at the tornal angle, and on the underside there is also a yellow dusting at the tornal angle and along the inner margin.

**Appias lalage lalage**, Moore.

Three females are before me from Loimwe, S. Shan States. Probably more males and females were sent me but remain unset amongst my duplicates. This form has not previously been recorded from the S. Shan States.

**Dercas verhuelli**, Hoeven.

The following forms occur in the distribution of this species in the Indian and Burman areas.

(a) *Dercas verhuelli doubledayi*, M.; the type came from Sikkim and the female is yellow.

(b) *D. verhuelli naganuni*, s.sp. nov., from the Naga Hills and Manipur, has a slightly larger female which is creamy white, a yellow variety (*f. doubledayi*, M.) occurring very rarely.

(c) The form from N.-E. Burma had better for the present be included in (b) until more specimens are obtained. Of the 5 ♀♀ before me three are creamy white (*f. naganuni*) and 2 ♀♀ are yellow (*f. doubledayi*).

(d) *D. verhuelli shania*, s.sp. nov. from Maymyo, N. Shan States, and Loimwe, S. Shan States, is rather smaller in both sexes than the forms (a), (b) and (c), but not as small as the next form *D. verhuelli parva*, Evans. The male has a blunted apex to the forewing, and the female is yellow (*f. doubledayi*).

(e) *D. verhuelli parva*, Evans; this is the smallest form, with very blunted apices to the forewings of the males; the female is said to be white, but I am unable to verify this as in the long series of males in the British Museum, given by Brig. Evans, there are no females.



## DANAIDÆ.

**Danaus aventina purpurascens**, sub. sp. nov.

The type of *D. vulgaris*, Butler, though labelled Nepal, is considered to have really come from Java, and the South Burma form, which agrees with the Siamese form, should be known as *D. aventina macrina* Fruh. This latter form has not been recorded further north than Rangoon.

A rather distinctive form, however, occurs in N.-E. and N. Burma, which differs from the southern form, *macrina* on the underside, in having the apex of the forewing and the whole of the hindwing suffused with pinkish mauve.

It is common in the Hukong Valley, N.-E. Burma, in April; a female was also taken at Kanti on the Chindwin River, North Burma, in September. There are also three females in the British Museum collection from the Jade Mines, N.-E. Burma.

Two pairs, paratypes, have been deposited in the British Museum.

**Euploea deione deione**, Westw.

A varietal form has the apex suffused with bluish streaks as in the ♀ varietal form *myctalius* of *Euripus halitherses*.

I propose calling this form *v. suffusa*, nov.

Three specimens are before me from widely separated areas.

♂ type Khasi Hills; ♀ type Sikkim.

It also occurs in Manipur where a ♀ was taken at Sebong.

**Euploea diocletiana talboti**, s.sp. nov.

The name *Euploea diocletiana*, Fab. has hitherto been used for all forms from Assam to South Burma.

The type of *diocletiana*, Fab. was probably described from Siam or Indo-China. The form from South Burma agrees with the form from the Malay States and is undoubtedly *E. diocletiana*, Fab.

The form from Assam, the Naga Hills, and Upper Burma, differs from the South Burma form and forms a new subspecies for which I propose the above name.

Male and female much larger.

Male: upperside very like the typical forms but the white markings on the hindwing slightly broader and the spot in interspace 3 larger.

Female: upperside much darker than the typical form, with the blue colouration on the wings much more developed, and on the apex of forewing nearly as vivid as on the apex of the forewing of the male.

Types ♂ and ♀, from the Naga Hills, are in my collection.

**Euploea harrisi hopei**, Fd.

Brig. Evans gives the range of this form as Sikkim—Shan States, and of *E. harrisi harrisi* as Karen Hills—S. Burma. I have not seen the latter north of the Dawna Range. There are, however, two intermediate forms flying together equally commonly in the Karen Hills.

The first form is very like *E. harrisi hopei*, Fd. on the forewing, but the spots on the hindwing are much more developed.

The second form is very like *E. harrisi harrisi* on the forewing, but the post-discal spots on the hindwing are smaller and not so distinct.

**Euploea midamus splendens**, Butl.

Brig. Evans gives the range of this insect as Sikkim—Shan States. I have taken a large number of *E. midamus* in the Karen Hills, and of fourteen set specimens now before me, twelve belong to the *splendens* form and two males to the *margarita* form. There are specimens of the *splendens* form in the British Museum from as far south as Rangoon.

**Euploea midamus margarita**, Butl.

The name *margarita*, Butl. has precedence over *brahma*, Moore.

The types of both forms are from the same place—Moulmein—and are identical.

Although this insect begins to appear in the Karen Hills it is very rare there, and only occurs as a variety, and does not become a definite race till Moulmein and the Dawna Hills are reached.

It also occurs in the Nicobars where Col. Ferrar has taken a single female on Kamorta Island in July.

## SATYRIDÆ.

**Mycalesis anapita**, M.

Three males and two females were obtained by my collectors in Mergui in April and June 1927. The late Mr. G. E. R. Cooper also had several specimens in his collection from the same place.

The type came from Sumatra.

It had not, I believe, been previously recorded from Burma.

Brig. Evans, in his *Identification of Indian Butterflies*, 2nd ed., records having received specimens taken by Mr. D. C. Ollenbach.

**Mycalesis suavolens konglua**, s.sp. nov.

Male. *Upperside*: both wings very like *M. suavolens sebonga*, Tyt. but the two narrow terminal lines on hindwing much whiter. *Underside*: discal band on both wings much wider; the area between this band and margin paler than the rest of the wing, and slightly washed with grey towards the tornal angle of hindwing, ocelli rather larger. A single male was taken in June at Konglu in the extreme north-east of Burma.

**Mycalesis mestra sadona**, s.sp. nov.

Type male and female, Sadon, N.-E. Burma.

This form differs from the typical *Myc. mestra mestra*, Hew., from Cachar, in having all the pale markings on both wings, upper and lower surfaces, broader and more conspicuous, especially so in the female. On the upperside the submarginal pale band on hindwing, in both sexes, is pure white and not dusky white.

Fruhstorfer separates the Sikkim form under the name *vetus*. I have not seen this form.

Three males and five females were taken at Sadon and Hthawgaw, N.-E. Burma, in June, July, October and November. A female was also taken in the Naga Hills in September.

Male and female paratypes have been deposited in the British Museum.

**Lethe brisanda**, de N.

Type from Bhutan.

Two males were taken at Hthawgaw, N.-E. Burma. It has not, I believe, been previously recorded from Burma.

**Lethe sadona**, Evans.

Brig. Evans described this form as a race of *L. brisanda*, de N.

The markings are somewhat similar but the male differs in the following respects:—

*Upperside*: hindwing: there is a tuft of up-turned black hairs, arising along the middle of the cell, and directed towards the costa.

*Underside*: forewing: the pale transverse bar in the cell is broader and not so well defined; the transverse pale discal band is also broader and directed to the tornal angle and not to the inner margin as in *L. brisanda*.

The genitalia are different, the tegumen in *brisanda* is sharply bent down in the middle whereas in *sadona* it is tapering and more or less straight.

A fair series of males was taken by my collectors at Sadon, N.-E. Burma. I have also received two specimens of *L. brisanda*, de N. from Hthawgaw, which is south of Sadon. It is, therefore, more than likely the two forms fly together at Sadon.

It is better to consider *sadona* a good species and not as a race of *brisanda*. ♂ type is in the British Museum.

#### ***Lethe serbonis pallida*, s.sp. nov.**

Male and female smaller than *L. serbonis naganum* Tyt. from the Naga Hills. Upper and lower sides paler, especially on the underside where it is much paler.

A male and female were obtained at Hthawgaw, N.-E. Burma, in July.

#### ***Lethe christophi*, Leech.**

A male was taken at Hthawgaw in September. It appears to be very rare in N.-E. Burma.

The type came from Mupin, China.

#### ***Lethe nicetas nicetas*, Hew.**

Four males were taken at Hthawgaw, N.-E. Burma, and are identical with specimens from Sikkim. It has not, I believe, been previously recorded from Burma.

#### ***Lethe maitrya thawgawa*, s.sp. nov.**

The male differs on the underside, from the typical form *L. maitrya*, de N., in having no bar at the apex of the cell of forewing; all the markings are not so prominent.

Five males were obtained at Hthawgaw in July. This is an extremely interesting capture as no race of *L. maitrya*, de N. has, I believe, been previously recorded east of Sikkim.

♂ paratype has been deposited in the British Museum.

#### ***Lethe visrava*, M.**

Nine males and a female were obtained at Hthawgaw, N.-E. Burma, and a female in the Kengtung State of the S. Shan States, where it appears to be very rare.

The female appears to be very rare.

This species has not previously been recorded from Burma.

#### ***Lethe dakwania*, sp. nov.**

*Upperside*: male and female very much like *L. sidonis* but much paler, the submarginal black spots well defined.

*Underside*: very pale brown; the post-discal band of *forewing* better defined, pure white near the costa, and extended downwards as far as *v. 1* in the male and to the dorsal margin in the female; *hindwing*: discal markings pale brown and ill defined; the submarginal ocelli smaller, and surrounded either with pale brown or sometimes with very pale violet.

The genitalia of the male of *L. dakwania* and *L. sidonis* are different.

In *L. sidonis* the uncus, as seen from the side, is distinctly raised, and higher and thicker in the middle, and then sharply bent downwards. In *L. dakwania* the uncus is *evenly* curved and not thicker and raised in the middle, or suddenly bent downwards.

A large series of males and females were taken at Dakwani, Eastern Garhwal, at about 9,000 ft. in August 1914.

Paratypes have been deposited in the British Museum.

#### ***Lethe violaceopicta burmana*, s.sp. nov.**

A single male was taken at Sadon, N.-E. Burma, in October. It appears to be very close to *L. kanjupkhula*, Tyt., from Manipur; from this it differs in the forewing not being so pointed. On the underside the row of apical

spots are reduced to pinpricks; the submarginal spots on hindwing are very much smaller, and the ternal area has only one spot and not two.

**Lethe goalpara kabruensis**, sub. sp. nov.

The form from the Naga Hills and Manipur is distinct from the typical form from Sikkim, and forms a well marked race.

On the underside all the markings are darker, and the basal area is suffused with brown and is much darker than the Sikkim example.

A good series of males and females was obtained in the Naga Hills and Manipur. The occurrence of this form in the Naga Hills was first recorded by me in the *J.B.N.H.S.*, October 1911, vol. xxi, p. 53, but was not separated as a sub-species.

♂ and ♀ paratypes have been deposited in the British Museum.

**Lethe dura dura**, Marshall.

One male of this rare butterfly was obtained at Kalaw, S. Shan States, in October, and two males at Loimwe, in the Kengtung State at the extreme southern edge of the S. Shan States, in June.

**Lethe dura mansonia**, Fruh. Three males of this very rare butterfly were obtained on the Dawna Range in April.

**Lethe pulahina**, Evans.

Two males were obtained at Hthawgaw in July.

**Lethe moelleri bruno**, s.sp. nov.

Two males were obtained at Hthawgaw, N.-E. Burma. They differ from the typical form from Sikkim in being much darker below, and in the complete absence of the pale marginal line on the underside of both wings. This is an interesting capture as the collective species has not been recorded east of Sikkim.

**Lethe andersoni**, Atkinson.

Four males of this very rare butterfly were obtained at Hthawgaw, N.-E. Burma, in September.

**Pararge satricus kabrua**, s.sp. nov.

The prevailing form, occurring in Manipur and Naga Hills, is very much darker than the form from Sikkim and Bhutan. The lighter form, like the Sikkim form, also occurs but rarely.

Before me are fourteen males and ten females of the dark form, whereas there are no males and only five females of the light form.

I propose naming the dark form as above and treating the pale form as a variety.

♂ and ♀ paratypes have been deposited in the British Museum.

**Pararge praeusta burmana**, sub. sp. nov.

The male is larger than *P. praeusta*, Leech, from N. China.

On the upperside, it differs in having the orange band on the forewing much broader and continuous, and not broken in interspace 3; in *praeusta*, Leech this band is very narrow and completely broken in interspace 3.

On the underside the colouring is altogether darker and brighter. On the hindwing the conspicuous white crescent, bordering the inner edge of the sub-apical spot, is wanting, and replaced by an indistinct crescent of the same greyish colour as the ground colour of the basal and discal area.

Specimens in the British Museum from Yunnan are closer to this form than to the typical form from further north.

Two males were taken at Hthawgaw in August.

♂ paratype has been deposited in the British Museum.

**Aulocera padma thawgawa**, s.sp. nov.

Types, male and female, Hthawgaw, N.-E. Burma.

Male and female differ from the typical form in being very much larger and much darker. On both surfaces the white band on both wings is much broader, and on the underside the white striation is very distinct and carried right up to the base of the hindwing.

Three males and a female were obtained at Hthawgaw, N.-E. Burma, in August.

**Aulocera loha japroa**, sub. sp. nov.

Types, male and female, Japro, Naga Hills.

Male and female on upper and lower surfaces, somewhat similar to *Aulocera loha*, Doh. from the western Himalayas, but the white fascia on both wings broader. On the underside it is much darker and the white striation more extended and pronounced. On the upper and lower surfaces the white bands are broader than in *Aulocera chumbica*, M.; on the underside it is much darker, and the bands of fore and hindwings are of equal width; in *chumbica* the band on the underside is wide on the forewing and narrow on the hindwing.

Two males and three females were taken in the Naga Hills, and three males and one female in the Manipur Hills at Suroifui in September and October. A male was also taken at Fort White in the Chin Hills which, however, is not quite typical, and is nearer *Au. loha*, Doh. as regards the striation on the underside.

**Erebia orixa watsoni**, Watkins.

The type and other specimens from the Chin Hills, taken in May and June, are in the British Museum. They differ from specimens taken by my collectors at Fort White, Chin Hills, in September, in having the underside much paler and the discal and marginal bands much more pronounced.

I can see no difference between the specimens taken in the Chin Hills in September and specimens of *E. annada orixa*, M. taken in the Chin Hills during the same month. The occurrence of this form in the Chin Hills as early as May and June is surely unusual. In the Naga and Manipur Hills both *orixa* and *suroia* occur in August-October, very rarely in July.

**Erebia suroia**, Tytler.

Four males were obtained at Hthawgaw, N.-E. Burma, in July. They do not differ from the typical form from Manipur except that one specimen has two small tornal spots on hindwing underside and one small spot on one side only. The other two specimens have no spots.

This is an interesting capture and extends the range of this race to N. Burma. Brig. Evans records the range of *orixa* as Assam—North Burma, but I have not come across it in four years' collecting in N.-E. Burma unless he refers to the aberrant form of *suroia* with two spots.

**Erebia narasingha dohertyi**, Evans.

Four males of this rare butterfly were obtained at Hthawgaw, N.-E. Burma.

**Ypthima megalomma megalia**, de N.

A single male of this very rare species was obtained in the Bhamo Hills in February.

**Ypthima dohertyi persimilis**, Elwes.

Four males of this very rare butterfly were obtained at Sadon, N.-E. Burma, in October.

**Erites falcipennis**, W. M.

A single male was taken in the Karen Hills in February. This is an interesting capture as it has not previously been recorded from Burma.

**Erites rotundata**, de N.

A male and female were taken in Maymyo, N. Shan States, in January.

Brig. Evans does not give its locality north of the Karen Hills; so its occurrence at Maymyo extends its range northwards considerably.

**Coelites epiminthia epiminthia**, Westwood.

The late Mr. Cooper obtained a male of this form in Margul. I had an opportunity of examining it and it is undoubtedly true *epiminthia*, Westw. This is an interesting capture as it has not been recorded so far north before as Mergui.

**Coelites epiminthia calverti**, sub. sp. nov.

This form differs from *C. epiminthia binghami*, Moore on the underside of forewing having the submarginal band narrower, with sharper edges, and rather closer to the termen; the band on the hindwing is also much narrower and is not produced beyond v. 2; the violet gloss so conspicuous in *binghami* is almost absent in this form.

The late Mr. Cooper received several specimens from Arrakan, and these were named by him *calverti* after Mr. Calvert who collected them for him. I am unaware whether a description was ever published by him and in case not I propose the above name.

A male kindly given me by Mr. Cooper is now in my collection.

**Neorina patria westwoodi**, M.

Brig. Evans gives the range of this species as Assam—N. Burma. I have received several males from the extreme N.-E. Burma, Bhamo, and one male from Loimwe in the Kengtung State close to the Siamese border. This extends its range considerably to the south.

**Melanitis zitenius anisakana**, s.sp. nov.

Both sexes much smaller than typical *zitenius*, Herbst. and the apical fulvous patch on forewing smaller and not nearly so conspicuous. The apex of the forewing not so truncate.

Some male specimens approach *M. zitenius gokala*, M. from South India.

The late Mr. G. E. R. Cooper obtained a large series of both sexes at Anisakan near Maymyo in July and September 1926, of which he very kindly give me 4 ♂♂ and 2 ♀♀. There is also a male before me taken at Sebong, Manipur, in July 1913.

♂ and ♀ paratypes have been deposited in the British Museum.

**Elymnias penanga chelensis**, de N.

A single male of this very rare butterfly was obtained in the East Dawnas.

**Elymnias pealii**, W.-M. Five males and a female of this rare butterfly were obtained on the Putao Road, N.-E. Burma, in March.

**Elymnias dara daedalion**, de N. A male was obtained in the Karen Hills. Brig. Evans gives the range of this insect as Dawnas—S. Burma.

## AMATHUSIIDÆ.

**Faunis eumeus burmana**, s.sp. nov.

The form from N.-E. Burma differs from *F. assama*, Wd. in having both the upper and lower surfaces dark sepia brown and not fulvous brown.

On the *underside* of forewing the discal and submarginal lines are much apart and parallel, and do not converge and meet at v. 1 as in *assama*; the spots between these two bands are much smaller.

A single male was obtained at Sadon, N.-E. Burma, 6,000 ft. in September 1926.

*Faunis eumeus incerta*, Stdgr. A single male was taken at Loimwe, S. Shan States, in December 1924. It appears to be very rare and I believe it has not been recorded from Burma before.

***Faunis caneus subpallida*, s.sp. nov.**

Male and female: *upperside* very similar to *Faunis caneus* Hübn.; on the *underside* the outer third of the apical area of the forewing is conspicuously paler than the rest of the wing.

Three males and one female were taken at Loimwe, S. Shan States, in December and May.

One of the males taken in December is normal and lacks the pale area.

***Aemona lena*, Atkinson.**

The type came from West Yunnan and was taken by Dr. Anderson in 1862 during the Yunnan Expedition in the south-west of that Province.

Two males taken at the same time are in the Indian Museum, Calcutta, and as they are said to agree in all respects with Atkinson's type figure it may be assumed that his figure represents a male although not stated to be so.

Wood-Mason, as quoted by de Nicéville, stated that specimens taken by Major Marshall in Tenasserim agreed with the Yunnan specimens in the Indian Museum (*Butterflies of India*, vol. i, p. 302), except that the three white spots on the anterior half of the hindwing are larger, forming a band divided by the veins.

I do not, however, think the Tenasserim form can be typical for reasons given below.

The collective species covers a wide area from West Yunnan, the Bhamo Hills, through the Northern and Southern Shan States, the Karen Hills to Upper Tenasserim and Siam.

The Bhamo Hills form a narrow strip of hills running from the Irrawadi River north to the border of Yunnan. The expedition in 1862 must have entered Yunnan by the valley of the Taping River which is the main caravan route from Burma into W. Yunnan. The Taping valley runs through the Bhamo Hills, and the river joins the Irrawadi River at Bhamo.

The form from the Bhamo Hills may therefore be assumed to be typical *Ae. lena*, Atk.

The forms occurring between Bhamo and the Salween River and Siam may be divided into the following local races or subspecies:—

*Aemona lena lena*, Atkinson; Type, S.-W. Yunnan.

*Aemona lena haynei*, Tytler; Types ♂ and ♀ Maymyo.

*Aemona lena kalawrica*, s.sp. nov.; Types ♂ and ♀ Kalaw.

*Aemona lena karennia*, s.sp. nov.; Types ♂ and ♀ Karen Hills.

*Aemona lena kengtunga*, s.sp. nov.; Types ♂ and ♀ Loimwe.

*Aemona lena salweena*, s.sp. nov.; Type ♂ Salween River.

*Aemona lena lena*, Atkinson. Mr. A. G. Gabriel, Assistant Keeper of the Entomological Department, British Museum, who very kindly compared Atkinson's figure on my behalf with Karen Hills specimens in the British Museum, makes the following remarks:—

'Atkinson's figure is a male (sic) said to be from Western Yunnan. . . . We have nothing quite like it in the British Museum as it is uniformly dark along the outer area of the forewing (except for the pale markings in the interspaces), whereas the Karen Hills form with which it most nearly agrees, tends to become paler towards the forewing tornus.'

There are before me six males and three females of the dry season form from the Bhamo Hills. The males differ from the Karen Hills dry season form in having the forewing much more suffused with greyish, giving the wing a darker appearance. This agrees with Mr. Gabriel's statement regarding Atkinson's figure. The females are very much darker than the females from the Karen Hills; the whole of the forewing up to the post-discal band and base of the hindwing being suffused with grey; the white spots in the interspaces of the outer area of the forewing are clear white, and stand out conspicuously on the dark area on both sides of the post-discal band. I have seen no wet season forms from the Bhamo and Karen Hills.

**Aemona lena haynei**, Tytler. A description of this very distinct form which occurs in Maymyo, N. Shan States, was given in the *J.B.N.H.S.*, in August 1926 and no further remarks are necessary.

**Aemona lena kalawrica**, s.sp. nov.

The male does not differ from the Karen Hills form but the female is very different. The wings are suffused with grey as in the typical form from Bhamo, but all the dark markings, along the veins and along the termen of both wings, are very much darker, almost black, contrasting with the white interspaces on the outer area of both wings.

Described from one male and two females of the dry season form from Kalaw, S. Shan States.

**Aemona lena karennia**, s.sp. nov.

The form from the Karen Hills is well known, and has hitherto been considered to represent Atkinson's insect from Western Yunnan but wrongly so for the reasons given.

There are eight males and a female in my collection, and a series of males and females in the British Museum.

The types are in the British Museum collection.

**Aemona lena kengtunga**, s.sp. nov.

The form from Loimwe, in the extreme south-east of the Southern Shan States, differs from the typical form from Bhamo in the male and female being much smaller, and in having the forewing still more suffused with grey; in some males this grey covers the whole of the forewing.

The seasonal forms differ somewhat; the wet season form being rather darker than the spring form.

Described from eleven males and four females of the dry season form and eleven males and three females of the wet season form in my collection.

Paratypes have been deposited in the British Museum.

**Aemona lena salweena**, s.sp. nov.

Type: Papun, Mal-hong-song, Salween District, Upper Tenasserim (A. C. Harman), is in the British Museum; also a paratype in the British Museum from Bangkok, Siam (Dr. E. Milford Barnes); there is also a paratype in the British Museum from Melamung, W. Siam, taken by Major C. A. Stockley in April 1920.

This form is between *Ae. lena karennia* and *Ae. haynei*, Tyt. All the pale markings tend to be obliterated, but not so much as in *haynei*.

This may be the form recorded as having been taken by Major Marshall in the Thoungyeen Forests, Upper Tenasserim, in April. It is certainly not the same as the Karen Hills form or the typical one from Bhamo.

**Aemona amathusia**, Hew.

Five males and a single female were obtained at Putao and Sadon, N.-E. Burma.

It has not been recorded hitherto east of Assam and the Naga Hills.

**Stichophthalma nourmahal**, Westw.

A single female was obtained at Sadon, N.-E. Burma. This considerably extends its range to the east and into Burma.

**Stichophthalma camadeva aborica**, s.sp. nov.

Male: *upperside* rather similar to *camadeva nicévillei*, Rüb. from the Khasi Hills, but the post-discal band on the hindwing is very small and the spots narrow. *Underside* similar to *nicévillei*, Rüb. but the ground colour is a warmer brown.

A single male was received from the Abor Hills, taken during the expedition in July 1913.

**Stichophthalma camadeva burmana**, s.sp. nov. Male and female very similar to *camadeva nicévillei*, Rüb. from the Khasi Hills, but the ground colour on the *upperside* is very much darker, especially so in the male;



on the forewing there are four black post-discal spots; in all the other *camadeva* forms I have seen there are generally only three such spots—sometimes fewer; four spots are the exception; on the hindwing the purple post-discal spots are darker, smaller and narrower.

On the *underside* the ground colour on both wings is darker and of a richer brown; on the *forewing* the discal band is much narrower, especially towards the costa, and is not continued below v. 2.

Two males and a female were taken at Hthawgaw in July 1927.

A male paratype has been deposited in the British Museum.

### ***Thauria lathyi lathyi*, Fruh.**

The type came from Tonkin.

Two males were taken at Loimwe, S. Shan States, close to the Tonkin frontier, and agree with the co-types in the British Museum. It has not previously been recorded from Burma.

Specimens of *T. lathyi amplifascia*, Roth. differ but slightly from *lathyi*, Fruhst. in having the white band on the forewing broader.

In N. Burma it is apparently rare. I have seen no specimen of *Th. lathyi amplifascia*, Roth. south of the Bhamo Hills where one specimen was obtained.

### ***Thauria aliris merguia*, s.sp. nov.**

Brig. Evans, in his latest edition of *Indian Butterflies*, gives the range of *T. aliris intermedia*, Crowley as N. Burma, and of *T. aliris pseudoaliris*, Butler as the Karen Hills—S. Burma.

The type of *T. aliris intermedia*, Crowley is in the British Museum with the label *Burma* but without further exact locality; it, however, probably came from the Karen Hills, or possibly from the Dawnas, as all specimens I have seen from the former locality and *some* from the latter, agree with the type.

I have seen no specimen of *intermedia* from north of the Karen Hills and if it does occur there it must be very rare.

Most specimens from the Dawnas, and specimens from Mergui, on the other hand, have the band on the forewing narrower and form a distinct subspecies; they cannot be *T. aliris pseudoaliris*, Butler, the type of which is in the British Museum and came from Malacca, and which has the band yellowish and not white. I propose the above name for this subspecies.

Male type, Mergui; female type, Ataran Valley.

### ***Thaumantis diores splendens*, s.sp. nov.**

The dry season form from the Karen Hills and the Dawnas differs from the dry season form in North Burma and Assam in having the blue suffusion rather more vivid and extensive, reaching the termen of the forewing. The pale outer whitish area on the blue patch of the forewing is more silvery, and wider, especially in interspace 3, where in the typical form it is more constricted and hardly fills the interspace at all.

Described from 7 ♂♂ and ♀♀ now before me, and a large series of both sexes in the British Museum.

Several specimens of typical *T. diores* were taken in N.-E. Burma.

♂ and ♀ types have been deposited in the British Museum.

### ***Thaumantis lucipor*, Wd.**

Four males and four females of this very rare and beautiful butterfly were taken in Mergui.

### ***Zeuxidia doubledayi chersonesia*, Fruh.**

A single female of this very rare form was obtained as Myankhamba in April.

### ***Zeuxidia aurelius*, Cr.**

Several specimens of this beautiful butterfly were taken by the late Mr. G. E. R. Cooper at Hangapru, Mergui, in April.

**Discophora deo**, de N.

A single male of this very rare butterfly was taken at Loimwe, S. Shan States.

In the *J.B.N.H.S.*, November, 1914, I erroneously recorded the capture of a male of this species in the Naga Hills. On comparing these two forms marked differences were at once apparent. The Burma form proved to be true *D. deo*, de N. and the Naga Hills form will require a new name.

**Discophora deo deoides**, s.sp. nov. Male: larger than *D. deo*; tornus of hindwing more produced. *Upperside*: forewing with a broad yellow post-discal band, something like that of *D. deo*, but evenly curved and not bent down sharply at v. 5; the lower end of the band, in interspace 2, divided from the band above by v. 3 which is black; two large yellow spots, in interspaces 2 and 3, between the yellow band and the termen; a large patch of conspicuous, silvery mauve, specialized scales, entering the cell and reaching v. 1; the veins crossing this patch are dark and contrast with the lighter colour of the patch; hindwing: a black discal patch of specialized scales as in *D. deo* but larger and crossed by lighter veins.

Type: Nichuguard, Naga Hills, February 1914.

(To be continued).